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PEKIN ON FIRE FROM THE SHELLS OF THE ALLIES.

Street Fighting Still Continues.
Prince Yung Prevents Empress
Dowager From Leaving.

THE INNER CITY BOMBARDED.

Last Stand Made by the Royalty.
Question of Indemnity Discussed.
Earl Li Will Negotiate.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 4:20 a. m.—Rear Admiral Bruce cables the admiralty from Che Foo, August 19, as follows:

"Am informed on the authority of the Japanese that street fighting still continues in Pekin, part of which is on fire.

"Prince Yung prevented the empress from leaving, and a last stand is now being made in the inner city, which is surrounded by the allies and being bombarded."

ROME, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Taku via Che Foo, August 18, says fighting continues in the streets of Pekin, and the allies have bombarded the point that is still resisting. Prince Yung prevented the departure of the empress dowager.

SERIOUS ASPECT

Placed on the Chinese Situation by Report of Admiral Bruce—Russian Troops Congratulated by the Emperor.

(Cablegram of Associated Press.)

LONDON, August 20.—4 a. m.—Rear Admiral Bruce's report of the continuation of the fighting in Pekin puts a more serious aspect on the Chinese situation than was generally expected here. It appears effectually to dispose of all statements that the Empress Dowager had fled, although circumstantial accounts of her departure continue to come from Shanghai. Despite defeat the Chinese are apparently resolved to make a desperate struggle, not only in their ancient capital, but also in other parts of the empire. Chang Chi Tung, viceroy at Hankow, and Liu Kun Yi, viceroy at Nankin, according to advices from Shanghai, have threatened the consuls that if the person of the Dowager Empress is not respected they will withdraw from their present friendly attitude.

Death of Li Ping Hong.

Another Shanghai dispatch announces the death of Li Ping Hong, Cheng and Chang Lui Lin, in the fighting before Pekin.

The mandarins in the southern provinces, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express from Hong Kong have issued an important proclamation recognizing the capture of Pekin as a just punishment of reactionary officials, and warning the people not to interfere with foreigners, but also pointing out that the sole object of the powers should be the punishment of the "Boxer," and then the restoration of peace, confining, however, their operations to the north.

Emperor Nicholas had wired to General Linévitch, commander of the Russian troops in the province of Pe Chi Li, congratulating him heartily upon the rapid capture of Pekin, and bestowing upon him the third class order of St. George. The Russian emperor also thanks Vice Admiral Alexieff and the "heroic Siberian troops."

Bloody Battle.

General Grodoff, Russian commander of the Amur government, reports to the Russian war office that Chinkan Pass was captured August 16, after a bloody battle, in which the Chinese suffered heavily, losing four or five guns. The Russian cavalry were in pursuit of the enemy.

The principal Russian papers, notably the Nevoe Vremya, commenting upon the victory of Pekin, declare that Russia should go no further in participating in common intervention, but should limit her military action to the frontier and the Manchurian railroad.

ELEVEN NATIONS

Involved in the Chinese Trouble. Matter of Indemnity Now Being Discussed—All Will Demand Reparation For Loss of Life and Property.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—Now that the primary object for which the allied armies marched upon Pekin, viz., the rescue of the besieged legationaries has been accomplished, the drift of discussion in official and diplomatic circles reverts to the next step to be taken. Necessarily many of the predictions as to what this will be are purely conjectural, as it is realized that complete and definite information regarding the condition of affairs in Pekin, must be awaited before any positive action can be taken, by the governments whose interests have suffered as a result of the Chinese troubles.

"We are on the threshold of an entirely new condition of affairs; a new aspect confronts us," said a well-posted official of this government to-night. "The efforts of the several governments during the past weeks have been devoted to the rescue of the legationaries in Pekin. Now that that has been accomplished the course of the governments whose interests have been affected is for the present one largely of conjecture."

The presumption here is that the

next move will be an agreement for an armistice. This may be undertaken by the commanders of the Chinese army and those of the allies on the spot where the fighting, according to the latest reports from Pekin appears still to be in progress. This accomplished, the question of the withdrawal of the foreign armies, the payment of indemnities, and many other problems may be left to commissions duly appointed to adjudicate them. Li Hung Chang has already been appointed a plenipotentiary by his government to negotiate terms of peace and in this capacity he made an ineffectual attempt to stop the progress of the allies in their march on Pekin. Whether Earl Li will be continued in that capacity by the imperial government is not known here, but such seems altogether probable, as with his well known ability and his acquaintance with the world, he would be able to make possibly better terms than any other Chinaman.

Eleven Nations Invaded.

There are eleven nations, pointed out the same official, which have suffered as a result of the Chinese disturbances. All will expect a settlement of damages which have resulted from the boxer outbreaks, the murder of missionaries, and the destruction of legation property. Spain is one of these, and, although she has not participated in the relief expedition, she has suffered alike with the others and will expect to be indemnified for her losses. It can be stated authoritatively, that up to this time there have been no exchanges between the United States and the other powers regarding the steps to be taken in the future to bring China to terms for the losses that have been incurred.

The sole interest of the United States up to this time has been the rescue of the legationaries, which is now an accomplished fact. Informal discussion has taken place between the President and his cabinet as to what this government will do to secure reparation for losses, but the conclusions reached are purely tentative and in no sense definite.

FRENCH MINISTER TO CHINA

Has the Order of Commander of the Legion of Honor Bestowed Upon Him.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The French government has received from several sources official confirmation of the fall of Pekin and the safety of the foreign legations.

The order of commander of the Legion of Honor has been bestowed upon M. Pichon, French minister to China. To-day M. Delcasse, the foreign minister, visited M. Pichon's mother in Paris, announced to her the safety of her son and handed to her the decoration for him.

Russia Active in China.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 19.—The Belgian foreign office has received the following from Tien Tsin via Che Foo and Shanghai, August 18:

"M. Ketels, Belgian vice consul, confirms the report of the bombardment and the capture of New Chwang by the Russians."

Russians Win a Victory.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—"General Grodoff," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times, "telegraphs a remarkable fact which must be taken as premonitory notice of what is to follow. Russians have now conquered the right bank of the Amur, which, therefore, is no longer the frontier, but an internal river of the Russian empire."

TWO CARS DERAILED

By Entering An Open Switch—No One Hurt.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 19.—Two cars of the Pennsylvania railroad train, which left here at 10 o'clock to-night for Philadelphia, were derailed by entering an open switch just as the train was approaching the drawbridge across the thoroughfare. There were eight hundred persons on the train, and as the derailed cars bumped over the ties, the passengers became panic-stricken and many jumped from the train into the mud along the tracks. No one was killed or injured. This is the same train that was nearly wrecked on Friday night by some one placing ties across the tracks a short distance from the scene of to-night's mishap.

Heavy Rain and Wind Storm.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 19.—The heaviest rain, hail and wind storm of the year passed over this section to-night, cutting down shrubbery, destroying fruit trees and grain, prostrating telephone poles and fences and flooding the streets of the city to a depth of two feet. Hail larger than walnuts fell in great quantities. The extent of the damage is not yet known, but will be very great.

Girl Killed by a Negro.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 19.—While frightening a crowd of negroes to-day by pretending she was a ghost, Florence Almond, aged fifteen years, was struck in the head with a brick thrown by one of the negroes, and killed. The negroes were gathered on a lot of Fifty-seventh and Ludlow street, and the girl, who lives nearby, had wrapped a sheet around her and suddenly appeared before the crowd. The latter scattered in all directions, and the girl was about to return home when the brick was thrown. She died in a few minutes. The negro suspected of throwing the brick has not been captured.

Guida Would Kill McKinley.

LONDON, August 20.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The arrest of Maresca and Guida in New York arose out of some letters received at Bresci's lodging, subsequent to the assassination of King Humbert. One of these, dated New York, July 25, and signed 'Maber,' urged Bresci to commit the crime, urging that Maresca and Guida would do their duty towards President McKinley. Maresca is known to the Italian police as a most fanatical anarchist."

CHAFFEE WIRES EIGHT WOUNDED NO ONE KILLED

In the Battle Before Pekin—Americans Particularly Fortunate—The Fourteenth Figured Prominently.

EMPRESS DOWAGER DETAINED

By Prince Yungedo in the Forbidden City—Inner City Still Bombarded by the Allies.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The war department has received the following dispatch:

"CHE FOO, August 19.—PEKIN, August 15.—We entered legation grounds at 5 o'clock last night, with Fourteenth and light battery. Eight wounded during day's fighting. Otherwise all well.

(Signed) "CHAFFEE."

War department officials think the date, Pekin, August 15, is an error in transmission. They believe it should be August 16, as all previous reports indicated that Pekin was captured on the 15th instant.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The navy department has received the following cablegram:

"CHE FOO.

"Bureau of Navigation, Washington: 'TAKU, August 18.—Telegraph line to Pekin interrupted. Information Japanese sources Empress Dowager detained by Prince Yungedo in the inner city, which is being bombarded by allies. Chaffee reports entered legation grounds evening 14th. Eight wounded during day's fight. Otherwise all well.

(Signed) "REMEY."

FALL OF PEKIN

Told by General Chaffee and Admiral Remy—Fighting Within the Walls of the City—Dowager Empress Detained.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—From General Chaffee to-day the war department received official confirmation of the fall of Pekin and the rescue of the besieged legationaries.

The dispatch of the American commander was not long and contained few details, but the unqualified satisfaction with which it was received by officials of the administration, indicated clearly the anxiety that had been engendered by its prolonged silence. His last communication to the government prior to the receipt of to-day's advices was dated August 11 at Matow, almost thirty miles from Pekin. The explanation of his silence is suggested in advices received by the navy department to-day from Admiral Remy, who telegraphing from Taku on the 18th, says the telegraph line between that point and Pekin is interrupted.

Cablegram Important.

The cablegram from Admiral Remy contains some important information not mentioned by General Chaffee. He makes the startling statement, on Japanese authority, that the inner city of Pekin was being bombarded by the allied forces. Admiral Remy says, also, that the Dowager Empress is detained in the inner city by Prince Yungedo.

Advices received late last night from the foreign office at Tokio, Japan, by the Japanese legation in this city, confirm and amplify previous accounts of the capture of Pekin by the allied troops.

The dispatch from General Chaffee, which was received during the morning, was transmitted immediately to the President, at the white house. He expressed his gratification at the news it contains, particularly at the small loss sustained by the American troops. A copy of the dispatch likewise was sent to Adjutant General Corbin, who is in New York.

Date Regarded as an Error.

It will be noted that the dispatch indicates that the American troops entered the legation grounds at 5 o'clock on the evening of the fourteenth instant. By the Washington officials and by the several legation officials to whom it was shown, the date of General Chaffee's communication is regarded as an error of transmission. It is believed that the word "fifteenth" should be "sixteenth." All previous advices, official and unofficial, have indicated that the legations were relieved on the evening of the fifteenth, Wednesday, after a day of sharp fighting. Minister Wu, the Chinese representative, and Minister Takahira, of Japan, were quite positive on this point, all their official advices being that entrance to the city of Pekin was effected early in the evening of Wednesday, the 15th inst.

The fact that only the Fourteenth Infantry and Riley's battery entered the city, as shown by General Chaffee's dispatch, does not indicate that the Ninth Infantry and the marines, who were so conspicuously gallant throughout the advance upon the capital, did not participate in the engagement, which resulted directly in the rescue of the besieged legationaries. It is pointed out as likely that General Chaffee, acting in consonance with the other commanders, divided his force, leaving the Ninth Infantry and the marines without the walls of the city to act as a rear guard, to prevent the escape of Chinese troops by other gates than those through which the allies entered, or for some other excellent reason.

Only two battalions of the Four-

teenth regiment are with General Chaffee. They comprise about eight hundred men. This would indicate that only about one-third of General Chaffee's force actually had entered the city at the time he sent his dispatch. The fact that only eight of the American force were wounded, none being killed, is regarded as notably fortunate.

The startling feature of the dispatch is that fighting within the city of Pekin was continuing, according to the advices of Admiral Remy. The inner, or, as popularly known, the Forbidden City, had evidently not been taken. It is surrounded by a massive wall of solid masonry, more than twenty feet high, and it is not regarded as surprising that the Chinese should make their final stand within its shadows. Prior to the receipt of the dispatch it was accepted generally as a fact that the Dowager Empress, in company with the emperor and a large suite had left Pekin. While nothing is said in Admiral Remy's advices as to the whereabouts of the emperor, it is deemed scarcely probable that he left the city without the Empress Dowager.

Accuracy Doubted.

Some doubt of the accuracy of the information received by Admiral Remy, is expressed, particularly as the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, is very positive that the emperor, empress dowager and the entire Chinese court left Pekin before the arrival at the gates of the allies.

Minister Wu said to the Associated Press to-day that he had official advices to the effect that the emperor and empress dowager had gone from Pekin to the province of Shen-Si, a considerable distance west of the capital city. He had not been advised to what city they had gone, but it seemed probable that their destination was the capital of Shen-Si province. The minister believed they were entirely out of danger. The statement that the dowager empress was detained by Prince Yungedo, therefore, gave him little concern, although he expressed some interest in it. He said there was no Chinese Prince Yungedo. It is not a Chinese name. It might be, the minister thought, a Japanese name, but personally he knew of no such person.

At the Japanese legation the dispatch of Admiral Remy was read, quite naturally, with the deepest interest. There, too, it was said that Yungedo was not a Chinese name. No Japanese official of that name was known to the legation attaches. Their solution of the question raised by the dispatch was that the name should be Yung Lu. He is the commander-in-chief of the imperial Chinese troops and is said to have strong pro-foreign inclinations and sympathies. No conjecture was offered as to the reason for the detention of the dowager empress by him.

Empress Dowager's Presence a Query

Among Washington officials it is regarded as hardly likely that the empress dowager is being detained by any Chinese official. If she be in Pekin at this time she is there probably of her own accord. The assertion of Minister Wu, based upon official advices from his government, however, is most positive that she is not in the city of Pekin.

While no surprise was evinced at the statement of Admiral Remy that the inner city was being bombarded, some concern was expressed lest the final stand of the Chinese troops, within what they regard as most sacred precincts should prove a very serious affair.

All Found Safe.

Further information as to the reported bombardment will be awaited with keen interest.

Late last night, the Japanese minister, Mr. Takahira, received the following advices from the Japanese foreign office at Tokio:

"The Japanese consul at Che Foo wired under date of August 17 to the following effect:

"The foreign forces attacked on the eastern side of Peking on Wednesday morning. The enemy obstinately resisted. In the evening, the Japanese blew up the Chiao-Yang gate and the Tung Chih gate of the Tartar City and succeeded in entering. In the meantime, other foreign forces entered the Chinese city by the Tung Pien gate. Detachments were sent immediately to the legations and opened communications. The ministers and staffs were found safe. The Japanese loss was over one hundred, including three officials, namely, Captain Michiye and Lieutenant Watanabe wounded, while Lieutenant Yuzaki was killed. The Chinese loss computed at about four hundred."

Substantially, the information contained in the above dispatch was received by the Associated Press yesterday, direct from Tokio. It contains the explicit and reassuring statement that "The ministers and staffs were found safe." It is more direct and complete in detail than the American advices thus far received. The officials of the Japanese legation are much gratified at the conspicuous gallantry displayed by the Mikado's forces during the advance upon Pekin and they have received with unconcealed pride the congratulations of not only the officials of this government, but also of the diplomatic representatives of other countries at this capital.

TEDDY GIVES A BODY BLOW TO DEMOCRACY.

Explains How His St. Paul Speech Has Been Garbled and Falsified. Points Out Its Meaning.

STANDS BY IT ABSOLUTELY.

Writes a Letter of Explanation to Gen. Palmer—Kansas City Platform Base and Cowardly.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Governor Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, L. I., to-day gave out for publication a letter which he had written on August 9, to General John M. Palmer, of Springfield, Ill., relative to the St. Paul speech made by the governor, in which he had been quoted as making derogatory remarks concerning Democrats. The letter says in part:

"I notice that in your recent very many interview stating why you could not support the Populist-Democracy and the Kansas City platform and nominees, you allude to a statement I was supposed to have made, attacking Democrats generally in my St. Paul speech.

"You have evidently seen a report which was not merely garbled but falsified. I stand by this speech absolutely and have nothing to explain in connection with it; but I do wish to point out where its meaning was deliberately inverted.

Appeal to All Good Citizens.

"In my speech I began by saying: 'We appeal not only to Republicans, but to all good citizens who are Americans in fact, as well as in name, to help us in re-electing President McKinley.'

"I ended by saying: 'Study the Kansas City platform and you cannot help realizing that their policy (the policy of its makers and sponsors) is a policy of infamy, that their triumph would mean misery so widespread that it is almost unthinkable and a disgrace so lasting that more than a generation would have to pass before it could be wiped out. They stand for lawlessness and disorder, for dishonesty and dishonor, for license and disaster at home and cowardly shrinking from duty abroad. We ask the support of all Americans who have the welfare of the country at heart, no matter what their political affiliations may have been in the past.'

Draws the Line.

"You will see that here I most explicitly draw the line between the men who support and ask support for the Kansas City platform and all other citizens, whether Democrats or Republicans. I feel that, as a matter of fact, the greatest possible credit is due to men like you, my dear sir, and to the other Gold Democrats, who, four years ago, stood and now stand for national honor.

"I hold up the policy advocated in the Kansas City platform as a base and cowardly policy to emphasize our right to appeal to the countless thousands of high-minded Democrats who abhor baseness and cowardice, and are quick to see and disown them."

FAKE PREACHER

Whose Sensational Trial for Misdeeds Stirred the Church World, on a Wedding Tour With Wife No. 2.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 19.—Rev. C. O. Brown, whose sensational church trial stirred Chicago, San Francisco and other cities a few years ago, is in the city with Mrs. Brown No. 2. His first wife quietly petitioned for divorce in Chicago about two months ago. The style of the case was "Mary Brown vs. Charles O. Brown," and the grounds for separation were alleged cruelty. Just after the case came up for adjudication, however, the pleadings were so changed that they read "Mary Brown vs. Charles O. Brown," and the charge was changed from cruelty to adultery. The divorce was granted and Rev. Brown, on August 6, married Mrs. Mary Malloy, a wealthy and well known lady. Rev. Brown came here a few days ago to attend the annual reunion of the Third Ohio cavalry, of which he was a member. The couple are stopping at the Jefferson hotel and will return to Chicago in a few days. He has given up the ministry for the present at least. So quietly was the divorce secured and the second marriage performed, that it was never made public until the visit to this city.

Exciting Bicycle Race.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Al Newhouse, the cycle sprinter from Buffalo, flashed across the tape at Vailsburg track to-day, winner of the open half-mile professional race. Frank Kramer was just one foot behind and lapped on his wheel riding like a wild man was Bob Walther. The race was run in heats. For the final heat six great sprinters lined up—Newkirk, Walther, Krebs, Kramer, Kimble and Newhouse. For the first quarter they loafed and jockeyed for position. When the riders finally passed the grand stand for the last lap, Kramer shot out in front of the bunch. Kimble hung to his wheel, with the others struggling to keep within striking distance. Kimble pulled up on even terms with the leader and they rode as one man for two hundred yards. Kimble quit and Kramer was left in front. Newhouse suddenly left both behind and went high up on the bank at the last turn. He came down the incline like a cannon ball and in three seconds had closed the gap that separated him from Kramer. The impetus of the down-grade sent him to the front inch by inch and he crossed

the line a winner by a narrow margin. Tom Butler, another old timer, scored his first win of the year in the five-mile professional handicap. Kramer and Kimble were on scratch, but quit after riding a mile. For nearly five miles Butler lagged along and spurted for the tape, with Oscar Aarons beating him out by a head. John King, of Newark, defeated W. S. Penn, of Waterbury, in the fifteenth mile, paced race.

JUDICIAL FARCE.

Caleb Powers Issues a Statement to the Public, in Which He States His Position—Darkest Chapter in Kentucky's History.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 19.—Caleb Powers issued a statement this evening, as follows:

"To the Public: 'I am asked my opinion concerning my trial and the verdict of the jury. Could I have but one opinion? Can any fair-minded man or woman of this state have but one? That one of the greatest judicial farces known to history has been enacted here in my trial under the forms of law, no well informed man can doubt. Innocence is no shield with one hundred thousand dollars and the methods of Campbell against you.

"The rectitude of one's past life counts for naught. They say Taylor is guilty because he was at his office, and that I am guilty because I was away from mine. This has been a political trial throughout for political purposes, and no greater mistake has been made by the Democratic party since they robbed us of the office to which we were fairly elected by the people. There are good men and noble women in the Democrat party and many of them. They are not all bad, far from it. A great many of them do not endorse the theft of the state offices. A great many more will not endorse this mockery of a trial, this prostitution of the courts of justice for certain ends. From the beginning of the campaign until now I have stood with what little of merit I have had, for the rights and liberties of the people. That is my crime. That is the only offense I have committed. That is the only thing proven against me. I swore to that myself in my testimony. I have never had and now I have no apology to make for being true to the trust imposed upon me by a majority of the voters of this state. History will draw its dark lines around those who have outraged me and disgraced the judiciary and blackened the history of the state. I am very respectfully,

(Signed) "CALEB POWERS."

KILLED HIS FATHER

In Defending Himself—The Son Immediately Indicted.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 19.—James M. Burnham, publisher of the Wymoran, at Wymora, Neb., shot and killed his father, Captain Collins A. Burnham, at their home to-day. A coroner's jury immediately indicted the son. Father and son were political workers in the county in which they reside. The killing was in self-defense. The son gave himself up to the officers.

Captain Burnham was a captain in the civil war and while a congenial man when sober, he was a fiend when intoxicated. Many times he had threatened to kill all members of his family. This morning the father came home and made an assault upon his son. The father used a butcher knife and after getting his son in a corner, was in the act of plunging the knife in his body. When there was no other alternative, the son drew a revolver and fired a shot which went through Captain Burnham's heart, killing him instantly.

KILLED BY A "KNOCKER."

Woman Found Beaten to Death With a Hammer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Catherine Scharf, aged twenty-two, was beaten to death with a hammer in her room on the second floor of 674 Second avenue some time between 7 p. m. and midnight Saturday, the body not being found until early this morning. Her brother made the discovery when he came home after midnight. The woman's body lay in a pool of blood face downward. Near by on the floor was a bloody hammer and the rooms had been ransacked of everything of value. It is the opinion of the police that a thief entered the house and was surprised in his work by the girl and that he killed her to prevent identification.

INGALLS' FUNERAL

Held at His Old Home—Exercise His Own Simple.

ATCHISON, Kas., August 19.—Funeral services over the body of ex-Senator John J. Ingalls were held this afternoon at Trinity Episcopal church, and subsequent interment was made in the family vault in Mount Vernon cemetery. Owing to the request of the family for privacy, in accordance with the expressed wishes of Mr. Ingalls, there was no great throng at the services. The little church was filled with friends of the family, and a few persons were obliged to stand. The exercises were very simple.

Only members of the family and the pall-bearers, young men, sons of old friends of the dead ex-senator, went to the cemetery.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania: Local rains Monday. Tuesday: Fair; light to fresh southerly, shifting to westerly, winds.

For Ohio: Local rains and thunder storms Monday. Tuesday: Generally fair; fresh westerly winds.

For West Virginia: Generally fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday: Fair; south-westerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The thermometer Saturday, as observed by C. Schieff, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 74 2 p. m. 84
9 a. m. 81 7 p. m. 89
12 m. 80 Weather change, 10
Sunday.
7 a. m. 76 3 p. m. 86
9 a. m. 82 7 p. m. 90
12 m. 81 Weather fair.